The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1871. NO. 197.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The West Point Resolutions Finally Disposed of.

An Inquiry Ordered Into the Conduct of the Officers.

Important Bills to be Reported by the Reconstruction Committee.

Leading Provisions of the New River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

The Chronicle Gives Up all Hopes of the Safety of the Tennessee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

NAVAL CONTRACTORS' RELIEF BILL.

The President's veto of the joint resolution passed by Congress some time since, granting relief to the contractors who had constructed vessels of war and steam machinery during the rebellion, was sustained in the Senate, to-day, almost unanimously, there being but two votes in the negative. The President's objection to this joint resolution, as stated in his message, was to the last clause, which repealed the act of March 9, 1864, and which conferred upon the Court of Claims power to make allowance in favor of any such parties for any advance in the price of labor or material, unless such advance could not have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary diligence and prudence on the part of the contractor. Mr. Nye then submitted the same resolution, with the clause [illegible] out, with the assertion that the President would sign it in this form, and undertook to put it on its passage; but, Mr. Wilson objecting, the resolution was assigned to its place on the calendar. Many of the claimants under this resolution are now in this city. They say their desire is only to get their claims for losses caused by changes in construction made by order of the Navy Department, and not in accordance with the specifications, before some competent adjudicating body. They claim that the Naval Commission, once authorized to adjudicate on their claims, was much more interested in covering up incomplete plans of the department than in doing justice to sufferers on account of its mistakes, and that they had no fair opportunity of exhibiting and explaining their statements. Whether it will be possible, at this stage of business in Congress, to get the new resolution through both houses, cannot now be foretold.

EVENING SESSIONS.

The House, admonished by the experience of last night, that evening sessions are not likely to be profitable, and yet convinced that it must give more time to business, resolved to-day to meet on Saturday and thenceforth during the session at 11 o'clock a. m., and adjourn at 4. Very likely another attempt to have evening sessions will be made soon.

THE WEST POINT TROUBLES.

After the morning hour, to-day, the West Point troubles came up, the previous question having been ordered when the subject was last before the House. Mr. Asper, being entitled to an hour, gave away all the time to members who desired to speak, and at the end of the hour a vote was taken. Mr. Butler's substitute, which was much milder in its censure [illegible] resolution of the committee, was rejected [illegible]. The amendment of Mr. Johnson, of California, directing the War Department to investigate the conduct of the officers of the Academy by a court of inquiry, was adopted, and the resolutions of the committee were passed.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN QUESTIONS.

There is no question but that the present expectations and intentions in official circles are that the joint high commission for the settlement of the open questions with England will have the work completed and ready to be submitted to the Senate as soon as the House shall adjourn, and not before. The Senate will then be at liberty to give to the subject its undivided attention, and will be able to come promptly to a determination in the matter.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CLAIMS.

[illegible]

THE CABLE BILL.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD DELEGATION.

[illegible]

INQUIRY.

[illegible]

THE MISSING STEAMER TENNESSEE.

The Chronicle newspaper here, of this morning, has a double-leaded article on the Tennessee, in which all hope is given up of the safety of the vessel.

[To the Associated Press.]

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL LEE.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The market for the common and medium grades of State and Western flours was generally dull and prices weak, but for shipping extras there was rather more inquiry [illegible]

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

Baltimore Market.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

Several Important Bills Ordered to a Second Reading.

Proposition to Discharge Committee Clerks After the 24th Inst.

Text of Bills for the Regulation of Railroad Freight.

Impeachment of Governor Clayton by the Arkansas Legislature.

Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Fisheries Question.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

Masonic.

[illegible]

Masonic.

[illegible]

WANTED.

400,000 BRICK WANTED.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

JENNINGS SEMINARY.

[illegible]

INGLESIDE SEMINARY.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

"Bargains."

The Entire Stock OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SUITS, SILKS, VELVETS, CLOAKINGS, UNDERWEAR, LINENS, LACES, FINE DRESS GOODS, Etc., Etc., Etc., AT ROSS & GOSSAGE'S IS BEING CLOSED OUT AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES, FOR PROMPT CASH, at 166 and 168 State, & 56 and 58 Washington-st.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BABCOCK EXTINGUISHER.

It Saves the Logan Foundry and Machine Works at Logansport, Ind. See Letter on Fourth Page.

F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y, 123 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

CLOTHING.

Remember ELY'S ELEGANT Garments for GENTLEMEN, made during remainder of February, 10 per cent off from his LOWEST Cash figures. Wedding outfits a specialty.

3 & 4 WASHINGTON-ST. ESTABLISHED 1854.

HATS.

HATS.

A great variety of Gents' Hats, Spring Fashions, just received at 115 Lake-st

BISHOP & BARNES.

FINANCIAL.

TO CAPITALISTS. THE CHICAGO Building Society 145 LaSalle-st. ISSUE OF PREFERRED STOCK.

[illegible]

L. L. GREENLEAF, President. C. B. BROOKE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 1, 1871.

[illegible]

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

[illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., BANKERS, 155 and 157 LaSalle-st.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

UNITY CHURCH.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 18, A. P. BURBANK WILL READ FOR THE BENEFIT OF UNITY CHURCH FRATERNITY. ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

AN OUNCE OF GOLD

[illegible] GUENTHER at 125 Clark-st.

$1,000 PER WEEK

[illegible]

GROCERIES.

1871. GROCERIES. 1871.

DAY, ALLEN & CO. 34 & 36 Randolph-St., CHICAGO,

Have now in store, and arriving, an immense stock, consisting in part as follows, and to which we invite the attention of the trade:

1,000 Bags RIO COFFEE.
1,000 Mats O. G. JAVA.
500 Hhds N. O. SUGAR.
200 Hhds CUBA SUGAR.
1,000 Brls YELLOW SUGAR.
1,000 Brls SYRUP.
2,000 Brls REFINED SUGAR.
1,500 Chests TEA.
1,000 Packages PLUG TOBACCO.
500 Kegs FINE CUT TOBACCO.

We tender our thanks to the trade of the Northwest for the very liberal support given us since January 1, and which has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, having sold double the amount of goods as same time last year, with six travelling men then in the field.

Send in your orders, which shall be filled at less rates than any other house. We employ no travelling salesmen.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TO EXCHANGE FOR Greenbacks OR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Banking Offices and Law Offices in the new Building, Nos. 95 and 97 Washington-st.

Banking Office, No. 107 Dearborn-st., now occupied by the National Bank of Commerce.

Offices in the Portland Block.

Offices in the Building, Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st., all cheap to good tenants.

T. LYMAN, Office No. 4 Portland Block.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

[illegible]

TO RENT.

[illegible] HUBBARD & JACKSON, 131 Dearborn-st.

DO YOU WANT A BASEMENT?

If so, I have one of the best in the city. It is large, light, and pleasant. Rent low. Suitable for business. Wide entrance. Good location. Call on THOMAS WILSON, 131 Dearborn-st.

To Rent, from May 1.

LARGE ROOMS FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

[illegible] J. M. MARSHALL.

TO RENT.

[illegible]

STEEL PENS.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

CAUTION.

[illegible]

IMPOSTOR,

[illegible] HENRY OWEN, Sole Agent and Attorney, 91 John-st., New York.

REAL ESTATE.

$80,000 WORTH OF CHOICE LANDS

[illegible] No. 4 Chamber Commerce, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE.

Hotel in St. Louis for Sale,

[illegible] JOHN RIGGIN & SON, [illegible] St. Louis.

REMOVAL.

LUMBER.

[illegible] A. E. GRAY & CO.

FOR SALE.

New Maple Sugar.

Consignments now being received from SOUTHERN OHIO. For sale in quantities to suit. Orders promptly filled. Warranted new and pure.

C. S. BROWNELL, Produce Commission Merchant, 188 South Water-st.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

[illegible]

APPLES! APPLES! APPLES! FROM NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA.

[illegible] S. C. ROBERTS.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Flour.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible]

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible]

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

[illegible]

REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STOCK PLAN.

"So Much Insurance for So Much Money."

REPUBLIC LIFE INS. CO.

CENTRAL OFFICE - - - 161 & 163 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

OFFICERS:

JOHN V. FARWELL, President.

A. W. Kellogg, Vice Pres't. Paul Cornell, 2d Vice Pres't.

Isaac N. Hardin, Treasurer. Orren E. Moore, Secretary.

MEDICAL BOARD:

N. S. Davis, M. D. H. Webster Jones, M. D. Chas. Gilman Smith, M. D.

The following is the list of the Officers and Stockholders of the Central Office and Branches now organized:

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCKHOLDERS.

[illegible]

OSHKOSH (WIS.) BRANCH. IOWA CITY BRANCH. LACROSSE (WIS.) BRANCH. FOND DU LAC (WIS.) BRANCH. JANESVILLE (WIS.) BRANCH. GREEN BAY (WIS.) BRANCH. NEW YORK CITY BRANCH. FREEPORT (ILL.) BRANCH. URBANA AND CHAMPAIGN (ILL.) BRANCH. BELVIDERE (ILL.) BRANCH. BLOOMINGTON (ILL.) BRANCH. MENDOTA (ILL.) BRANCH. MARQUETTE (MICH.) BRANCH. BLACK RIVER FALLS (WIS.) BRANCH. DES MOINES (IOWA) BRANCH. EAU CLAIRE (WIS.) BRANCH. FAIRBURY (ILL.) BRANCH. JOILET (ILL.) BRANCH. CEDAR RAPIDS BRANCH. DANVILLE (ILL.) BRANCH. KANKAKEE (ILL.) BRANCH. DUBUQUE (IOWA) BRANCH. LOCKPORT (ILL.) BRANCH. JACKSONVILLE (ILL.) BRANCH.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1871.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

Some years ago, the city of Cincinnati was authorized to borrow $10,000,000 to build a railroad from that city, through the State of Kentucky, to Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee. Since that time the corporation thus created has been seeking from the Legislature of Kentucky the privilege of constructing this road upon the route marked out. The city of Louisville, and other localities in Kentucky, are opposed to the road, and ... legislation. Bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress which propose to confer upon the Trustees of the city of Cincinnati the right to build this railroad through the State of Kentucky, upon whatever route they may select; to cross all streams, build all bridges, condemn and take all lands, and generally to have any and all powers of a railroad corporation in Kentucky, the same as though the consent of that State had been obtained. Any suits brought against the said company for any damage, or to restrain it from doing any act contrary to the laws and constitution of Kentucky, are to be transferred from the State Courts to the Federal Courts and to be determined by the law of Congress, anything in the State Constitution or laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

This is a question of more importance than would seem at first blush, as it inaugurates a system of special legislation of which there is no end. The State of Illinois has adopted a constitution which prohibits special legislation. We have also adopted constitutional provisions asserting the power of the State to regulate and control all corporations within its territorial limits. We have been congratulating ourselves upon our happy deliverance from special legislation and all its accompanying and corrupting consequences, but of what avail is the State Constitution if private corporations can obtain from Congress the very things which we have, after sad experience, declared that they shall no longer obtain from us. Instead of corrupting and ruling the Legislatures of thirty-seven States, procuring from each such local charters as they may ask for, these corporations will transfer their claim for special legislation to Congress, and bid defiance to State laws, constitutions, and governments. What may be done in Kentucky, may be done in New York and Illinois; and, should this bill pass into a precedent, then all the laws of the States passed for the protection of the rights and property of the public will become obsolete. The magnitude and consequences of such legislation are incalculable. If Congress can charter a railroad company to operate in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and in so doing supersede all the laws and constitutions of those States, and take from the State Courts jurisdiction over them, it can do the same thing in other States. We have adopted constitutional provisions relating to the consolidation of railroads, the election of Directors, the issue of watered stock, the regulation of fares, and the general police authority incident to all State and municipal governments. But, under this precedent, a railroad corporation doing business under a charter from this State can obtain a charter from Congress overriding and practically repealing all these provisions. The Northwestern Road is doing business in four States, having separate charters from each; all it has to do is to get from Washington one new charter, framed to suit its own wants, and as effectually excluding those States, their courts, and governments from authority over them, as if the railroad company were in Russia. The Erie, New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore & Ohio Roads can obtain charters freeing them from all State control and restraint, and clothing them with unlimited powers of absorption and expansion. Though this bill does not exempt the property of the railroad from taxation, Congress asserts its controlling authority by prohibiting the Legislature from taxing such property higher than the property of other railroads. It also assumes to fix a maximum rate of fare for passengers, which, of course, supersedes the authority of the State in this behalf to protect the public.

If this power be asserted in the case of railroads, where is the limit to special legislation for other corporations? There are also bills pending in Congress to incorporate insurance companies equally independent of State constitutions, laws, and control, and beyond the jurisdiction of State Courts. Also, bills to incorporate loan and trust companies, savings banks, ferry and bridge companies, canal and ditch companies, and mining and manufacturing companies, whose corporate precincts are as extensive as the territorial area of the Union. None of these bills have yet become laws, but the fact of their introduction, and of their being formally reported upon by committees, indicates that Congress is to be hereafter the forum of special legislation, and that the several States and the people are to have their constitutions and laws set aside by charters granted by the General Government. The great battle between the people and chartered monopoly, however successfully carried on in the States, is to be turned into a popular defeat by the action of Congress.

It may be that the people of Cincinnati and of Ohio, under a feeling of resentment, desire to punish the State of Kentucky by forcing upon her this Congressional charter of a railroad, but the blow may recoil. When the State of Ohio, under the precedent in this case, shall find irresponsible corporations of all kinds doing business in that State, and subject to no State law, exempt from the legal process of the State Courts, and, perhaps, exempt from taxation, with the right to condemn property, and to supersede other companies doing business under State laws, and the State deprived of the right of eminent domain, it may be discovered that the victory over Kentucky has been dearly purchased. Is there not discretion enough left in Congress to arrest this special legislation now, at the beginning?

The President, in his message to Congress upon the bill regulating the oath of office, very properly declared his willingness to sign a bill repealing what is known as the iron-clad oath of 1862. The present condition of the oath business is both novel and remarkable.

A soldier of the Union army appointed to a Federal office has to take an oath, half a column long, that he never served in the rebel army, nor did any of a long list of disloyal acts. A soldier of the rebel army appointed to a like office, not being able to take the oath, is not required to do so, but has a special oath, in which no reference is made to the "recent unpleasantness." As no person, therefore, who is eligible to office under the constitution has to take the oath, except those engaged on the Union side, and as the oath has no applicability whatever to Union men, Congress ought to see the fitness of the President's recommendation, and abolish it altogether. It no longer excludes any person from holding office, and ought to be repealed.

The Wisconsin Legislature has adopted its regular annual memorial to Congress ... will have the advantage of old ...

... quaintance; but it will have the disadvantage of coming on the calendar at the foot of about 3,000 claims, subsidy bills, and other similar private axes which Uncle Sam is requested to grind. In view of this fact, and of the delay and uncertainty which it implies, suppose Oshkosh, Portage, the State of Iowa, and the section of Wisconsin bordering on the improvement, together with such capitalists as those interests can enlist in the enterprise, should unite their forces and carry through this enterprise on their own account. It would mortify the General Government beyond measure. We know the suggestion is a very startling one; but when we reflect that these parties, by making the improvement themselves, would own it and reap all the profits accruing from it, we submit that it is not wholly destitute of merit.

AN IMBROGLIO IN THE NAVY.

The Navy of the United States embraces 8,000 enlisted men of all grades. The lineal rank of the navy is, perhaps, equal to one officer for each twelve men. But in addition to the officers of the line, there is a very large staff department (Surgeons, Engineers, Paymasters, etc.), and there is a chronic quarrel between the two upon the question of relative rank. The House of Representatives takes the side of the staff; the Senate, the side of the line. The House recently passed an act to regulate rank in the navy ... representing the Porter side of the case, have reported the bill with amendments. The difference may best be shown by stating how the House passed it and how the Senate proposes to pass it. We take only a few of the grades:

House. Fifteen Medical Directors who shall have the rank of Captain.

Thirteen Pay Directors who shall have the rank of Captain.

Ten Chief Engineers who shall have the rank of Captain.

Senate. Fifteen Medical Directors who shall rank with Captains.

Thirteen Pay Directors who shall rank with Captains.

Ten Chief Engineers who shall rank with Captains.

And so on through the entire list of staff officers. Upon this question, whether a Medical Director shall be a Captain, or only rank with one, the whole navy is in a state of excitement. The question involves one of tailoring also. The difference between the "rank of" and "rank with" controls the shape of the coat, the style of buttons, gold lace, and other matters of deep importance.

We find that the naval staff officers foot up as follows:

Medical Directors	15
Medical Inspectors	15
Surgeons	[illegible]
Assistant Surgeons	[illegible]
Total medical staff	[illegible]
Pay Directors	[illegible]
Pay Inspectors	[illegible]
Paymasters	[illegible]
Passed Assistant Paymasters	[illegible]
Assistant Paymasters	[illegible]
Total pay officers	[illegible]
Chief Engineers	[illegible]
Chief Engineers	[illegible]
Chief Engineers	[illegible]
First Assistant Engineers	[illegible]
Second Assistant Engineers	[illegible]
Engineer force	[illegible]
Naval Constructors	[illegible]
Chaplains	[illegible]
Professors of Mathematics	[illegible]
Civil Engineers	[illegible]
Admiral's Secretaries	[illegible]
Grand total of staff officers	[illegible]

The line officers of the navy are thus enumerated:

Admiral	1
Vice Admiral	1
Rear Admirals	[illegible]
Commodores	[illegible]
Captains	[illegible]
Commanders	[illegible]
Lieutenant Commanders	[illegible]
Lieutenants	[illegible]
Masters	[illegible]
Ensigns	[illegible]
Midshipmen	[illegible]
Total active list	[illegible]
Retired list, all grades	[illegible]
Total line officers	[illegible]
Staff active list	[illegible]
Staff retired list	[illegible]
Total officers of the navy	[illegible]

The active list of line and staff commissioned officers contains 1,387 officers, not including the 240 midshipmen at the Naval Academy. There were, in July last, 29 vessels of all kinds at sea, and half as many more in use at navy yards. The enlisted force does not exceed six men for each commissioned officer on the active list.

The New York *Tribune* insinuates that the adoption of the revenue reform resolution by the Illinois House of Representatives (copied from the Republican platform of last year) is, in some occult manner, a rebuke to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, because, forsooth, the additional resolutions, offered by Morrison and Springer, were not adopted. Last year, it said that all the Republican platforms of the Western States were susceptible of a protectionist construction *except* that of Illinois. How it happens that a resolution which, five months ago, was not susceptible of a protectionist construction, becomes a rebuke to us, is beyond ordinary comprehension. Perhaps the New York *Tribune* is prepared now to indorse the Illinois resolution.

The amendment offered by Mr. Springer would have been adopted by the same vote as that given for the resolution, if it had been supposed that the former added anything to the force of the latter. We opposed Mr. Morrison's amendment because it did not discriminate between duties levied for revenue and those for protection, but brought them all under a general censure. If it would accommodate the New York *Tribune* to have the Springer amendment adopted by the Illinois Legislature, it would not be difficult to pass it.

There is a bill pending before Congress to remove the Navy Yard from Brooklyn, New York, and sell the grounds. Mr. Lynch, of Maine, proposes, as a substitute for this bill, that a commission of naval officers shall examine and report whether the Navy Yards at Brooklyn, Charlestown and Kittery are needed for commercial purposes; what could be realized by the sale of the grounds, and whether they could be consolidated. This amendment is not to be understood as having any economical end; it is offered under an impression that, instead of having three navy-yards, there should be only one, and that a mammoth one at Kittery, in Maine. The proposition of Mr. Lynch would be admirable, if it were amended so as to provide for a commission to be selected from civilians who are practical shipbuilders, and who have no interest in Kittery, or any other place; and that they examine and report whether the further use of government ship yards might not be discontinued, with great saving to the Treasury and efficiency to the service. They should report, also, the reason why it costs the United States 150 per cent more annually for the repairs, per ton, of the navy than it costs Great Britain, and whether they do not think that the employment of foremen, mechanics, and laborers generally upon political qualifications is not detrimental to the service, injurious to honest labor, and expensive to the government. With these amendments, Mr. Lynch's substitute would be extremely judicious.

It is generally believed among gastronomists that the ... experience of Parisians in eating menagerie animals will not result in the general adoption of ... for fashionable soirees. One who had the felicity of tasting his good on a steak off the king of the jungle, reports: "Yesterday I had a slice of Pollux for dinner. Pollux and his brother Castor are two elephants that have been killed. It was tough, coarse and oily, and I do not recommend English families to eat elephant so long as they can get beef or mutton." The extraordinary situation which forced Pollux and Castor to serve their country in the shape of cutlets developed one fact, viz., that the trunk of an elephant is the most valuable tidbit for the table, fetching 45 francs a pound, while the other parts commanded but 10 francs—a fact which will doubtless enable any elephant who shall become dead broke on his travels to pawn his trunk for a liberal sum.

The Wisconsin Legislature has before it a joint resolution, copied from the new Constitution of Illinois, for a constitutional amendment prohibiting towns, cities, and villages from incurring any debt which, together with those already incurred, amounts to more than 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of property in the municipality. It seems as if the experience of those cities and towns which have got into hot water, through the facile means ... in times past was sufficiently conspicuous to deter others from imitating their unwholesome example without the interference of a constitutional prohibition. But, in point of fact, towns and cities never profit by the experience of other towns and cities when it comes to borrowing money.

Some time ago there was intense excitement among the Democrats of Peoria, in which all the defeated candidates for office and their friends attributed their misfortunes to the editor of the *National Democrat* of that place. Resolutions were adopted ... the public to stop the paper. ...

political apostle at Peoria. Newspapers nowadays live or perish upon their own merits, and it will be found in the long run that those journals which honestly do their own thinking will never fail of the support and confidence of the people.

The Springfield *Journal* affirms that the State is paying for the reports of legislative proceedings and other news furnished to this paper from that city. We affirm that the State is not paying one cent, either directly or indirectly, to supply us with any kind of news. If any of our reporters at Springfield have been chosen clerks of committees, we were not aware of the circumstance before. We have had no agency in bringing about that result, and it makes not the difference of one farthing to us, as respects the cost of collecting and transmitting the news.

If the Springfield *Journal* has got into a quarrel with the committee clerks, we suppose it means thereby to vindicate that maxim of fair play which says, "Take one of your size."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The City Council of Litchfield has passed an ordinance wiping out all interest that city has ever taken in the Litchfield & Western Railroad.

—The St. Louis & Southeastern Railway Company will resume work on the extension of the road beyond Mt. Vernon as soon as the weather is favorable. The bridge over the Wabash, on the Evansville branch, is nearly completed, and several miles of grading west of Evansville are nearly ready for the ties and iron.

IOWA.

The Hon. M. B. Mulkern died at Dubuque, a few days ago, aged 41 years. He had been Alderman ... Attorney, District Attorney, and State Senator.

—According to the published returns of the revivals which have prevailed in every county in the State, over 10,000 persons have professed religion this winter.

—A sad affair recently occurred at Ossian, Winneshiek County. A man by the name of ... was to be married on the evening of the 1st inst., but died on that day. The lady to whom he was engaged attended the funeral in what was to have been her wedding dress.

—A Rowan, of Webster City, has brought a suit against Hamlin, the "Wizard Oil" man, for $1,000 damages, on account of injury from the application of the aforesaid oil to one of his ears.

—The Earlville *Eye* says: "Mr. Edward Healy, of this county, lost forty sheep in the course of two days by a disease called quinsy, commonly known as sore throat. His theory is, that they took cold in consequence of nestling together in large numbers, thereby creating so much animal heat that it caused them to sweat, and then, coming out to the cold air to feed, they became suddenly chilled."

—H. K. Steele, the Monroe County banker, has not effected a settlement with his creditors; or, rather, the settlement he agreed to make has fallen through. Mr. Steele, through his attorneys, demanded that the creditors should give a guarantee that he should be exempt from arrest by the Sheriff on a warrant now in his hands, which guarantee, they, of course, had no authority to give. Mr. Steele is now at the Court House in the hands of the officers of the law.

WISCONSIN.

The Sparta *Herald* reports that Mr. D. Baker's trout-pond, near Farmer's Valley, was mined by a muskrat, a couple of weeks ago, and a hole made in the bank, through which escaped some 1,000 or 1,500 trout into the main stream from which his pond is fed. He has since succeeded in catching and returning nearly all of them.

—The Mineral Point *Democrat* has the following: "A man, who resided in the neighborhood of Monroe, on returning home, saw through the window his wife and child lying on the floor murdered, and three men in possession of the premises, who were blacked and otherwise disguised. He stealthily entered the house, got his gun, and shot two of them, and beat the other to death with a club. One of them proved to be a neighbor; the others he did not know. We do not know the names of the parties, but are reliably informed that the above statement is true."

INDIANA.

A correspondent says that there is scarcely a sufficient number of trees left in Lake County on which to hang the timber-thieves from Illinois. They come over in droves of fifty or sixty at a time, bringing their teams with them, and actually defy the owners of the property, unless they then and there produce the deed to the particular tract upon which the thieves are operating.

—Daniel Seabrook, an old citizen of New Albany, celebrated his 80th birthday on Tuesday, by a family reunion. Mr. Seabrook came to New Albany on the 27th of August 1814, and has resided there ever since, being at the present time the oldest living settler of the city. When he came there, there were not over a dozen houses in the town, and all of them were log cabins. He helped to build the first steamboat that was constructed around the falls of the Ohio, and he saw the first steamboat that ever navigated the Ohio River.

MICHIGAN.

A Michigan woman, who suddenly lost her voice four years ago, found it again on the 2d inst. While engaged in her household duties it occurred to her that she could speak, and, making the attempt, she found, to her great joy, that her voice was fully restored.

MINNESOTA.

At Shakopee, February 13, Mrs. McGuire, while intoxicated, set her bed on fire, had her clothes all burned off her, and died from her injuries.

MISSOURI.

A man, his wife, and three children, who arrived in Kansas City recently, were all deaf.

NEBRASKA.

Charles Brown attempted to steal a ride in a box car on the Union Pacific Railroad. The car was locked, his presence not being known, and he was kept confined for five days, without food or drink, till the car arrived at Omaha, last Sunday. His feet, and legs to the knees, were frozen solid.

—The Omaha *Tribune* of the 14th says:

"We have in our office a compositor who arrived in this city a week ago last Saturday, and tells the following story of his adventures on the road from Cheyenne to Ogden. After travelling from place to place throughout the State, and meeting discouragement and disappointment at every turn, he at last concluded to get back and hied himself ... Marysville, Grass Valley, Dutch Flat, Virginia City, and several other points in California and Nevada; then, taking the line of the Central & Union Pacific Railroad, he followed it through to Omaha, stopping at different places along the road to work at printing ... to get money to pay his expenses, and meeting with many strange adventures, often suffering from hunger and thirst, and sleeping wherever night overtook him. His average day's walk was about twenty miles. It taking him nearly three months to make the journey."

OHIO.

Some Cleveland people are petitioning for the pardon of Gatewood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the close of November there were 943,... paupers in England, exclusive of vagrants and lunatics in the asylums.

—Kentucky girls "sling ink" upon their rivals' fine dresses, and find it a good substitute for vitriol.

—A man in Memphis has been so successful in the management of a street railroad that he has been appointed Superintendent of a Sunday School.

—The annual fair at Leipsic, held on the 1st of every January, was a failure, this year, on account of the disturbing elements of the war. No Greeks, Armenians, or Persians were present, though they are usually there in numbers.

—A member of the Virginia Legislature is demanding legislation to protect the people against paper and chip-bottom shoes.

—It is getting to be in fashion in Europe now to erect only colossal busts of famous men, instead of statues as formerly.

—A perfect stampede has taken place from the French fleet, as everybody seems to consider it a disgrace to serve in that branch of the French service. In the French Army of the North alone are serving over twelve thousand former sailors and officers of the French navy.

—A young man of good social and financial position in Montgomery, Ala., drove a dray for a cotton firm all last week, having accepted a banter from a friend to the amount of $500 that he would not have the courage and perseverance to do it.

—A Connecticut school-teacher, who wanted to make an impression on two of his boys who had been fighting, proposed that they should be tried by a jury of their fellows. The proposition was accepted, and the charges proved, but the pedagogue, who had constituted himself judge, was a little taken back when the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," without leaving their seats.

—The Troy *Press* announces that there is a grand hunt in contemplation. For a long time the people of Waterford and Lansingburg have been in the habit of leaving their surplus cats on the island opposite those villages. These have multiplied, and, from living in the woods, have become fierce, so much so that it is necessary to organize a force for their extermination.

—A woman in Springfield, Mass., found nice-looking towels selling for ten cents apiece at a recent auction sale, and so took a lot at that price. When she got home she washed them, in order to get the sizing out, and succeeded admirably; but, unfortunately, the pulp of the paper of which they were made washed out too.

—In Mobile, a Mr. ... married, last week, his seventh wife, a Mrs. ..., previously been united to German, French, English, ..., Irish, and American women, all of whom are dead.

—"An experienced steamboatman" has announced to a New Orleans paper his inner conviction that the principal occasion of explosion of steamboat-boilers is their previous subjection to official tests, which, he thinks, weaken the iron.

—It is rather inconvenient for people to know too much. A savant, learned in comparative anatomy, while partaking, not long ago, of a savory dish, supposed to consist of "chicken dainty," found in his plate a bone, which he recognized as the thigh bone of a cat.

—The German inhabitants in Paris number, at present, only seven hundred persons, men, women, and children. Before the Germans were expelled from Paris they were eighty-eight thousand strong in that city. Those who have remained are mostly invalids, old men, women, and children.

—A Savannah paper reports that a man who was eating oysters at a saloon in that city contemptuously threw a large pearl, worth $20, away, remarking that the Savannah people didn't know how to open oysters, for they left large pieces of shell.

—Southerners are inquiring how long cotton will keep. Columbus, Ga., asserts that no change is noticeable in the appearance of the staple in bales which have lain in its warehouses since 1866, and Augusta rejoins that a bale was sold there the other day which, having been in the warehouse eleven years, looked somewhat oily, and it brought as much money as new cotton of similar grade.

—A proclamation by Queen Victoria sets forth that by an order in council of the 14th instant "Her Majesty has ordered that gold sovereigns should be coined at the Royal Mint, similar in weight, dimensions and value to those now current, and having for the obverse Her Majesty's effigy, with the inscription 'Victoria D. G. Britanniar: Regina F. D.,' and for the reverse the image of St. George, armed, sitting on horseback, attacking the dragon with a sword, and a broken spear upon the ground, and the date of the year, with a graining on the edge of the coin; and that such sovereigns are to be current and lawful money within the realm."

—Drunkenness has assumed frightful proportions ...

tons in the great manufacturing county of Lancaster, England, which, it will be remembered, contains both Manchester and Liverpool. The proportion of convictions to Salford (Manchester District) Jail for the offence, as compared with commitments for others, was 24½ per cent in 1866, 31¼ per cent in 1867, 32 per cent in 1868, 36 per cent in 1869, and 37 per cent in 1870. A highly-encouraging graduated scale! One man has been committed 132 times, and one woman 93. It appears that the magisterial interest in public-house property is very large, and there are those who dare to express an opinion that drunkards consequently get off very cheap when before the bench.

—The fire insurance companies of the State of New York, 104 in number, present the following statistics of their condition in 1870: Aggregate capital, ...; gross assets, ...; fire premiums received, ...; gross income received, ...; dividends paid, ...; fire losses paid, ...; net surplus at the end of the year, ...; risks written, ...; amount at risk at the end of the year, ...; Per cent of assets to liabilities, ...; Per cent of losses to premiums, ...; Average rate of premium, ... The statistics for the year 1869 of the same companies, are: Aggregate capital, ...; gross assets, ...; fire premiums received, ...; gross income received, ...; fire losses paid, ...; dividends paid, ...; net surplus at the end of the year, ...; risks written, ...; amount at risk at the end of the year, ...; Per cent of assets to liabilities, ...; Per cent of losses to premiums, ...; Average rate of premium, ...

—The necessity for economizing fuel appears to be forcing itself upon the attention of engineers. The results already obtained are remarkable. Mr. Siemens proposed, a few years since, to convert all the coal into gas and vapor, and to combine this mixture with equivalents of atmospheric air in the combustion chamber. The heat obtained by ... and, as the arrangement included a regenerative system, but little of the heat was wasted. A large number of these gas furnaces are now in active operation in Great Britain for melting steel, puddling iron, for glass-making, &c., and the saving of fuel is variously stated to be from 30 to nearly 50 per cent. Millions of tons of small coal are wasted annually in and at our collieries. For some time Mr. Crampton has had a furnace in action at Woolwich, and another at the Ebbw Vale Ironworks, in Yorkshire, in which powdered coal is used. This powdered coal is blown into the furnace, with exactly the quantity of air which is required to effect the complete combustion of the coal. The effect is surprising—a mass of flame of the highest temperature fills the furnace, and does its work, and no smoke whatever is seen to issue from the chimney. Thus the utilization of all the small coal is promised, great economy is expected, and the absence of smoke is secured.

PERSONAL.

Walter Scott, a son of a cousin of the great Sir Walter, and bearing a strong resemblance to the family, lives at Fall River, Mass.

—It is reported that Mr. Gladstone's eldest son is likely to accept the post of Assistant Clerk in the House of Lords, with a salary of $8,000 a year.

—It is said that there are 400 persons in Stamford, Conn., named Scofield, and a curious gentleman has found 2,000 of that name in the town records.

—Governor English, of Connecticut, petitions the City Council of New Haven to permit street cars to run on Sunday.

—Mrs. Susan Rust, of Alleghany County, Va., died last week at the age of 117, leaving a daughter 90 years old.

—It is stated that Mr. C. Oscanyan, Turkish Consul General at New York, will succeed Blaque Bey as Turkish Minister at Washington, the latter individual having been recalled by his government.

—Jules Favre is reported to have made in the practice of the law, up to the time of the breaking out of the war, fully 5,000,000 francs, and to have spent it like a Russian Prince.

—King Amadeus has cut down the dinner cards of the Spanish Court from twenty-four dishes to four, and has shut up half the rooms in the place assigned to the royal family.

—Alice Cary died February 12, which is the date of her father's death in 1866.

—The bar of New Orleans promise at least $2,500 for the fund for the daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney.

—The Berlin *Kladderadatsch* suggests that the simplest way to settle all difficulties between the King of Italy and the Holy See would be to elect Victor Emanuel Pope, after the decease of Pius IX.

—When Thackeray was in Boston he asked the proprietor of the hotel, on Sunday morning, where Theodore Parker preached; and when the man of stables and bows said he did not know, he exclaimed in his most astonished tones: "Don't know! Why, sir, we've heard his voice away across the Atlantic. He is the greatest preacher in America."

—Ex-Senator Morgan has been purchasing valuable property in Washington, and the gossips, consequently, report that he will shortly go there to live.

—The Rev. Newman Hall, of London, says: "I usually walk from twelve to thirteen miles every Sabbath, preach three times, hold a prayer-meeting, and often address some Sunday School into the bargain. In warm weather I preach a fourth sermon in a street meeting."

—Having given currency to the story that Andrew Jackson Davis had renounced his belief in spirit intercourse and "gone back on" mediumship and spiritualism in general, it is only simple justice to say that he has authorized the Orange (N. J.) *Chronicle* to contradict the story. He has only come out strongly "against the abuses of mediumship and the errors of doctrine adopted by many Spiritualists."

—The notorious Boulton and Park—men impersonating women—are to come up, in London, in February, with an enormous array of legal talent on both sides. The Attorney and Solicitor General and Mr. Archibald (brother of the British Consul in New York city) will appear for the crown; an ex-Attorney General and lesser lights for the defendants. Park is grandson of a late Judge.

—Perhaps that single step from the sublime was taken at the inauguration of the President of Washington and Lee College, when the orator exclaimed: "Shades of Washington and Lee! They have both rested from their labors, and their works do follow them. Twin heirs of immortal fame! Of the first, it was happily said that Providence denied him children that he might be the Father of his Country! Of Lee, more fortunate, it might be said that Providence had vouchsafed to him children that his eldest-born, emulating his virtues, might succeed to the office of President of that university!"

—As regards the new staff of the *Independent*, Mr. Bowen, the proprietor, though wielding editorial power, does not perform editorial work. The superintending editor is the Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D. The office editor is the Rev. S. H. Ward. The Rev. Dr. Spear is rather an editorial writer than an editor. The venerable Dr. Leavitt is employed in the religious department, as the Rev. Washington Gladden will be also after the 1st of April.

—Ludlow street jail, in New York, is not such an unpleasant place to be in as it might be, all things considered. Two years ago, a man from Ohio, named Samuel Oppenheimer, was put in that jail for swindling, and he has been there ever since, and has been making money all the while. Samuel, it turns out, speculates in Wall street, and whenever he wants to visit Wall street, his jailer accompanies him there and back. He pays nothing, to speak of, for boarding and lodging, merely the extras being charged for, as at any other hotel.

—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, says the Boston *Journal*, will within the next few months send out twenty-one missionaries, as follows: The Rev. G. W. Wood, D. D., and Mrs. Wood, of New York, mission at Constantinople; Miss Julia A. Rappleye, to Nicomedia (the last is now in Germany studying the Deaconesses' Houses with reference to their adaptation to her field); Miss Dwight to Central and Miss Williams to Western Turkey; the Rev. O. H. Gulick and wife to Japan; the Rev. L. D. Chapin and wife to North China. These sail the present month. In March Mr. Teele expects to sail for Smyrna; and at later dates Miss Nye, now completing her medical studies, for Constantinople; the Rev. M. D. Sanders and wife, with Mr. T. S. Smith and Miss Emily Fairbanks (to become Mrs. S.) for Ceylon; the Rev. D. G. Snow and wife with Mr. Whitney and Miss Bailey (to become Mrs. W.), the Rev. A. A. Sturges and Mrs. C. H. S. Doane, for Micronesia. Misses Shearman, Nye, Dwight and Williams go out under the auspices of the Woman's Board. Of the twenty-one, five—Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gulick and Misses Dwight and Fairbanks—are children of missionaries, making the number of missionary children (of the American Board) who have taken up the work of their parents, thirty.

—The burning of a gin-house in Coahoma County, Mississippi, owned by Governor Alcorn, on the 6th inst., has been mentioned by telegraph. The *Jackson Pilot* says the burning was the result of accident, and it adds that the building was, perhaps, the most extensive of the kind in Mississippi, and had cost the Governor $30,000. It included a gin-house, saw-mill, shingle-machine, drag and wood-saw, and divers other fixtures, all propelled by steam; the cotton press was propelled by steam, being run by an independent engine; the house contained nearly 500 bales of cotton. The house of the engineer, a frame building, was also destroyed. The whole loss is between $40,000 and $50,000, and there was no insurance upon it, the policy having expired four days previous. Two years ago Governor Alcorn lost, by the act of incendiaries, a valuable gin-house and buildings, worth about $10,000. Last summer his carriage and buggy horses, valued at $1,000, were burned in Jackson. There was no insurance upon any of this property.

POLITICAL.

A correspondent of the Columbus *Journal* urges General M. D. Leggett as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio.

—Newton Booth is a new candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of California.

—The Rhode Island Senate has defeated the proposition for a convention to amend the constitution so that naturalized citizens can vote in that State without owning real estate.

—Mr. W. O. Bartlett says President Lincoln gave to him an autograph letter appointing James Gordon Bennett Minister to France.

—It is said that the President has signified to Admiral Porter that their intercourse for the future must be purely formal and official in character.

—Massachusetts has a State income tax, and an effort is making to have the Legislature repeal it.

—Samuel J. Tilden is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from New York, to succeed Mr. Conkling, whose term expires in 1873.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature has enacted that ... any tax-payer of the age of 21 years ... may be elected School Directors.

—The municipal elections in Maine are held in March, and much interest attaches to the elections for Mayor in some of the cities. In Portland, Mayor Kingsbury is prominently mentioned for renomination by the Republicans. Mayor Prentiss, of Bangor, has declined a re-election, on account of the press of his private business.

—Mr. William E. Gove, of Weare, has accepted the Labor Reform nomination for Congress in the Second New Hampshire District. The Democrats had hoped to obtain the vote of the Reformers for their candidate, Samuel N. Bell, ...

—The following note was recently posted on the ...

code of the boarding house of Mr. Mattingly, editor of the *Southern Opinion*, at Demopolis, Alabama. That the threat might be more emphatic, the Ku-Klux, after posting the missive, fired some six or seven shots:

"To Mattingly and Barnes:

"We would respectfully advise you gentlemen to leave Demopolis. A stitch in time saves nine. This is no idle threat, made simply to frighten you.

"KNIGHTS OF THE BLACK CROSS.

"P. S.—We'll give you fifteen days to 'pack up your traps' and leave."

—A Georgia lawyer refused an appointment as District Attorney, the other day, because the Judge is a colored man; and his letter has brought out a reply from Governor Bullock, who publishes the lawyer's petition for the very office he now so indignantly spurns, and also a letter from the colored Judge, enclosed by him, endorsing the application.

—The Mobile *Register* is indulging in a post-mortem game of Confederate strategy. It believes that the South lost its Confederate life and independence through its refusal to put the negroes in the field as soldiers. In its judgment, had Davis, instead of Lincoln, fulminated the Emancipation Proclamation, the war of secession would probably have triumphed.

—A Connecticut woman, opposing the enfranchisement of women, takes this view: "I wonder whether woman ought not to be enfranchised because she can bear children. It strikes me that it is an entirely new view of the case, and I claim the honor of discovery. The bearing of children is quite as important to the interests of a nation as the bearing of arms, and much more painful; therefore, women have a right to vote."

—The St. Louis *Republican* says a letter has been received from General Schurz, in which he takes the ground that no convention should be called for revising or amending the constitution of Missouri at the present time, as the public mind is not so settled as to frame a constitution that would be more satisfactory than the present one since the adoption of the amendments. He recommends the appointment of a joint legislative committee to frame such additional amendments as may meet the present necessities of the State, and says that it would be the safest and most economical method of removing any objectionable features that may yet remain. The *Republican* ... thinks his advice will not be followed.

—An Ohio paper thus refers to a member of the Legislature of that State: "Mr. Acker, the eminent horn-swaggler, thrilled the House, on Saturday, with one of the most majestic efforts. A short-horn reporter describes the scene as indescribable. Ladies on the back seats were obliged to climb up to the backs of the chairs to escape the torrent of eloquence and ... The speaker was so charged with the electricity of eloquence that his sharply-pointed spike-tail coat frequently stood at an angle of sixty degrees, and ... The crowd outside of the bar ... pounds of petticoats on the ..."

—A Philadelphia dispatch to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of Feb. 14 says:

"A plot has just been developed to carry over Philadelphia and Pennsylvania to the Democratic party, which is causing intense excitement among Republican politicians. A combination has been formed among the Democratic leaders, representing the worst elements of their party, and some prominent Republicans, to take the control of the municipal affairs of the city from the Republican party by legislation, which will probably be presented next week at Harrisburg. ... grasping the police, the highway and the water departments, and the assessment and valuation of property, with the appointment of all the local revenue officers. The Commissioners will be named in the respective laws, and authorized to fill all vacancies among themselves. The amount appropriated will be taken from the Republican party and placed in the hands of the conspirators, together with the absolute control of all the material interests of the city. One hundred thousand dollars has been raised for the subornation of Republican members, and is at the disposal of a leading Democratic member of the House."

—An Ohio correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* thus discourses of the good feeling existing between the friends of Pendleton and Hendricks:

"The friends of the Hon. T. A. Hendricks have asserted, with a boldness challenging answer, that the Hon. George H. Pendleton is opposed to his assumed ascendency in the West, and that the Pendleton men preferred Mr. Hendricks as our next President. I am able to say to you that the assertion is false in its length, its breadth, and in every particular. Benedict Arnold attempted to pay the forces under his command; Mr. Hendricks did betray those who trusted to his leadership in 1868. Mr. Hendricks did in 1868 ... Mr. Pendleton ... the Hon. George H. Pendleton, the defender of labor and the victim of capital. He broke with Hancock and Hendricks, but kept faith with the people ..."

WASHINGTON.

The Last Pacific Railroad.

The President's Position.

Sorry State of the Navy.

The "Shackley" State of the Time.

The Tennessee's Delay.

The Southern Pacific Victory.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

Reading a letter in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, a few days ago, from San Diego, California, about the prospects of the Southern Pacific Railway, I have made some inquiry as to the exact condition and prospects of this highway. The struggle before Congress at present, is to pass the Texas and Pacific Railroad bill in the House precisely as it passed the Senate, so that there need be no more delay. This bill was lifted from the Speaker's table by a two-thirds vote, some days ago, and put in a position where it may be speedily reached, and I have little doubt but that it will be passed. Its only opponents are a very few Western Republicans, acting under the pressure of constituencies, and several Democrats, among whom is Holman, of Indiana. General Garfield told me that he should vote for this bill as an efficient measure of reconstruction, and he said that, coupling it with a milder bill for admission to the South than that of Mr. Hoar, this railroad would do much to make the Southern property-holders feel that they were to be treated as equitably as all other sections.

This bill gives, for a railroad running from El Paso, on the western side of Texas, to Fort Yuma, on the eastern side of California, the right of way, and alternate sections of land for ten miles on each side. ... with the Texas Pacific Railroad, there are already three charters through the State of Texas. ... by the Legislature of Texas and of which road Marshall O. Roberts is now President. Mr. Roberts also controls the valuable franchises of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is already in full operation to Marshall, Texas, and the full grant of which covers fifteen millions of acres of land. It is also alleged that the Memphis & El Paso grant of fifteen millions of acres, controlled by General Fremont, will be consolidated with the two above-named roads, under the Presidency of Mr. Roberts. The Memphis & El Paso Road runs through the most beautiful part of Texas, and is probably the finest land grant in the world. If the Texas & Pacific Railroad bill shall pass this Congress, the result of twenty years of laborious work before Congress and State legislatures will have been achieved, and the people will have a good right to demand that the whole business of subsidizing railroads shall thereafter cease. But there seems to be no hope that this will be the case until a Southern Pacific railroad shall be provided for, so as to satisfy the claims of the South, and equalize the opportunities of the three great belts of the country. You will perceive, by looking at the map, that the configuration of the Southern route a good deal resembles the middle Pacific route already in operation, except that the point of junction of the three eastern arms is a little east of the longitude of Denver. The impending bill has been pushed in a respectable way, and by such a class of men as John Defrees and others, who have not generally appeared to operate upon legislation. I have written against all sorts of land grabs, but by the passage of a general rider to a house of land-grabbers, all of whom operate under cover of the great Southern route, and some of whom are prepared to turn about and defeat it, unless their manifold claims can be combined with it. The managers of this enterprise, many of whom are the better Southern Congressmen, have hitherto refused to take any other job upon their shoulders, and they promise that if this bill is dealt promptly with, they will be hereafter arrayed against any land subsidies whatever. Senator Trumbull has always favored this bill, as well as the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. The Northern Pacific folks are waiting anxiously for the decision of peace in Europe to begin their colonization and securing immigrants and settlers.

THE TEST-OATH FOLLY.

The President refused to sign the bill abolishing the test oath, thereby permitting it to become a law without expressly giving his consent, a rather ungracious act as it is generally regarded here, but for which he is less responsible than Messrs. Morton and Butler, and some other merciless advisers. It is known that all through the South numbers of perjurers hold office under the Federal government, who have taken the oath heretofore, though clearly unable in the light of fact to hold good. The President, for the past two weeks, has observed a sort of curious inactivity, and yet he has sent some messages to the Senate, one of which—that relating to the Berlin mission—caused a hearty laugh all over the Chamber. The message, as read by the stentorian Clerk, seemed to have such a portentous preamble that its final recommendation was awaited in breathless silence; but when the several pages of foolscap had come to an end, and it was observed that the whole sequel was a matter of five or six thousand dollars to be paid to Mr. Bancroft, not even vigorous party discipline could maintain decency, and the Republicans and Democrats roared together.

THE TENNESSEE.

The long absence of the ship Tennessee has been a subject of ill-concealed distress to sensitive creatures. I am bound to say that much of the talk about the loss of this vessel has been of a purely inhuman sort, provoked, in a great measure, by the unpopularity of the San Domingo scheme. It is common to hear and see bets offered about the straits that the ship is not on top of the water, and hopeful anticipations of her salvation are earnestly argued against, as if the wish were father to the thought of her disappearance. Do not the worst traits of character develop in politics? There are many excellent people on board of this ship, and their friends and families are distressfully besieging the White House doors and Navy Department to know all the possibilities of her situation. The quarrel between the staff and line officers of the navy, and the decided unpopularity in all legislative quarters of the present Admiral, make this case a wicked wish that his favorite vessel may be the means of his disgrace. On inquiry, I am told that the Tennessee was originally built to run fast and to be deep in the water, but that on a trial trip to Florida she behaved so roughly that it was deemed unadvisable to put her afloat again, and meantime her heavy machinery was replaced with lighter, so that the gravity is at present too far up in the water, thereby giving some tilt of fact to the notion that she cannot set up well in a squall. You would be stricken dumb to encounter the infinite number of rumors which are going about town, to the prejudice of this little assortment of scientific people and reporters. One report says that two engineers had asked to be excused from going to sea in her; another, that the calculations of her displacement were all wrong; a third, that the engineers who did go out in her talked ominously before they started, and, above all, comes the perpetual allusion to Providence and a judgment, which the people are fond of lugging into every controversy where anything they have opposed seems liable to misunderstanding or superstition. Altogether the President is experiencing the distress of supreme power, in a government where speech is free, even to license. He appears, however, while sensitive to a certain depth, to contain an inner body which is impervious to more than momentary pain; but what the components of this inner self may be, or how, within it, he composes the chemistry of his official propositions, nobody knows.

STATUS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

There are two troubles about the Executive, and one of them is the absence of strong men as advisers, while the other is that, if the President had strong men, he would not advise with them. It is impossible that a great many of those curious acts, like the San Domingo matter, should have been agreed upon in a Cabinet of the whole, where there are at least one or two competent advisers. The Post Office Department is under a cloud on the Oberpenning matter, yet Mr. Creswell does not seem to confess the fact in his buoyant and even humorous manner. The Treasury Department is only in half-gear, the two ... the Interior Department has some sort of trouble in nearly all its bureaus, the Land Commissioner having just been ran out; the Pension Commissioner being in two or three brawls at once, and the Indian Commissioner having an unfavorable examination made upon him. The Navy Department is administered with the most direful nonsense, the Secretary appearing to be an almost absolute incompetent, and the Admiral querulous, unhealthy, and arrogant, and always most confident when most wrong. The War Department seems to be doing very well here, but West Point is in a state of ferment, the cadets all tumbling out amongst each other, and involving the sons of the very highest officials. The Attorney General's department is certainly far below in force and learning what we have known it since Mr. Lincoln's time. One way of accounting for these troubles is the want of solid men in these great places, who, by their bearing, character, and the superstition they impart, will have some moral control of Congress and thereby make some respect in the lobby; but the larger fact is, that we are in the agonies of a more curious reconstruction than even the revival of the South under Democratic institutions—the reconstruction of the whole machinery of government—and this great work is being undertaken piecemeal; so that while one department receives new strength and consistency, another is rotting in pieces by the combined attacks upon it.

DECLINE OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

The old feuds amongst politicians and military men are breaking out every day, and so violent are the repulsions in these matters, that few can be found who will examine any question touching these differences with the fairness and respect for the common good which every administration must have for its atmosphere. There are, besides, vital differences of opinion on great questions which cannot be compromised, or one side beaten, before we can have peace. A large class of men in Congress hate West Point and Annapolis with all the bitterness of ancient rivalry. The navy is jeopardized in its very existence, as well by the offensiveness of its Admiral, as by the assiduity of its detractors. Indeed, the American navy is no longer designed to operate with the prime object of being put to sea; but it has become the profitable subject of competition between the shipyards, the politicians and ... ship-builders. The argument is being heard on every side, that we should have no navy yards at all, but that everything should be built by private manufacturers ... to private profit ... thus robbing the government ...

of the dignity which is legitimate and orderly of the ship-owner ... Charles Wadsworth, are opposed to any navy whatever, because of some personal plans which they feel. The Admiral of the Navy openly has said that he owns a water-front on the Delaware River, and that it is the best site in the world for the great ship-yard of the nation. The commercial passion no longer plays around the courts and purlieus of the State, but it strikes at the very root of every institution which makes a State palpable and impressive.

HANSCOM AND PORTER.

Take the case of contractor Hanscom, which came up a few days ago—Hanscom was one of four naval constructors, whose business it was, during the war, to design or to pronounce upon designs for war ships. After the first success of Ericsson with his monitors, it was decreed to plunge wildly into the business of monitor-building, and all sorts of people crowded about for contracts. About one hundred monitors, of a powerful character, were ordered upon Ericsson's plan, and only two of these—the Miantonomah and the Monadnock—are said to be now afloat. When the plan for the others were put in, Hanscom declared that there had been a mis-calculation in the displacement of them, and that they would not float. Engineers allied ... that considerable feeling was manifested by Admiral Porter and his associates against Hanscom, for this interference, and this was intensified when, on her trial trip, the first of this class of monitors went down at sea. Hanscom soon gave cause for an open hostility to him, and on charges of corruption, was forced out of his place. When Gideon Welles retired from the Navy, at the end of Johnson's administration, Hanscom and others in his situation, pressed for each to be reinstated, but to their disgust Porter was made the confidant of Secretary Borie, and they had no opportunity to present their cases until he should resign; but after Borie had resigned and Porter had fallen out with the President, the struggle over his confirmation as Admiral was intensified by all the old bickerings; but at last the enterprise and perseverance of Porter's friends prevailed, and he is still at the head of the Navy, controlling the weak Secretary who ostensibly presides over him. When Hanscom's application for reinstatement came up last week, it furnished a scene of almost unparalleled vindictiveness; both Banks and Butler, who had been old adversaries of the Admiral, rose in their seats and uttered against him vituperations which would disgrace any journal in the land. Banks called him Judas Iscariot, and Butler spoke of him as a poltroon; and a large portion of the House of Representatives, ... these remarks with laughter. ... a good sailor, and not without pluck. Banks generally tries to be a gentleman in debate; Butler, never.

ITEMS.

The McGarrahan claim is to come to a vote on Saturday, after debate. Four reports are said to have been rejected by John A. Bingham, prepared by different attorneys of McGarrahan, one written by Eldridge, another by Shaw. This is the way committee reports are frequently made here, the interested parties writing them, and the advocates in Congress fathering them. McGarrahan's friends are said to be, besides Bingham and Eldridge, Negley, of Pennsylvania, Beck, of Kentucky, the whole Blair family, and Tom Ewing. Speeches will, probably, be made against the bill by Garfield, Sargent, Kerr, Peters, Logan, and as many others as can get in. Meantime, the land claimed by McGarrahan,—according to the terms of the Gaines petition "for the interesting pursuit of agriculture,"—has been already reserved for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is covered with settlers.

Every leading ship-owner of New York city has signed a protest—one hundred firms being named—against "any and all subsidy bills, the specious pretence of which is the revival of American commerce." The closing words of the petition say: "While these speculators are soliciting your charity, we demand only our right to purchase our ships in the cheapest market." Amongst the signers are Williams & Guion, whose fine line of vessels would hoist the American flag at once if this right were accorded, as the ships are owned here, and they bear such names as Chicago, Idaho, etc.

Within the past seven thousand of nine million dollars is a petty interest to have been due the United States, on the 1st of January last, from the six railways previously subsidized with bonds to the amount of sixty-four and one-half million dollars. The only return on this great total of *largesse* is less than two million and a half dollars, for transportation of troops and mails. Bonded subsidy is a lost experiment. GATH.

THE PARIS RIOTS.

Attack of the Mob on the Hotel de Ville—The Troops Open Fire on the Rioters—The Horrors of Fisticuffs.

The following account of the rises in Paris on the 31st ult. is copied from the Paris correspondence of the London *Daily News*:

"When I arrived at the Hotel de Ville all was very still. There were crowds, the Sunday crowds that came on on a fine day, and the mood in groups talking, but all was peace. ... There had been none. Had any Mayors or their adjuncts from the revolutionary districts arrived at the head of their battalions to demand of the ... in the front of the Hotel de Ville we saw ... a few companies of the National Guard, ... the ardent revolutionists were, of course, ... The old men who have been ... in the rioting ... to keep clear of ...

"Then followed a clatter of tongues and rebuke and ... General Vinoy was ... and that he would ... Paris to the Prussians at Bazaine ... Trochu and ... as if the ... the dungeons ... the Hotel de Ville ... a Colonel of the National Guard ... of playing into the hands of the Prussians by foolishness ... a sad spectacle ... his speech with the cry of 'Vive la Commune.'

"... of October the Mobiles were chiefly instrumental in carrying out the revolution. ... After this the most frightful rumors began to circulate. It was said that behind each door of the Hotel de Ville two mitrailleuses were waiting ready loaded to massacre the people. It was said that in the Conciergerie at the neighboring Mairie and in all the public buildings, troops were waiting so as to rush out upon the crowd at any moment. A fit of prudence, therefore, took possession of the poor harmless crowd of gaping Parisians. ... crowd does not keep long in one strain; it is changeable as weather vane. And suddenly, as I was musing with some sense of amusement at the prudence of the thing, and began to speculate so to what was the real value of such ... the worthlessness of life that had in it no stability, I found that the crowd had become quite bold again, all because of the arrival of two companies of the National Guard, from the other side of the water. Then a popular orator twisted himself up a lamp post, and in this hazardous position made a speech, which was enthusiastically applauded. After the speech some persons pushed towards the door of the Hotel de Ville, while others at the same moment began to retire in a manner to precipitate that, although the movement was directed by the double entrance of unarmed, it must be ... they ... in a ... into the ... and thus, for a long time, the crowds—for there were several of them—moved in different corners of the great square, continued talking, and now and then rushing up to one corner, and then to another, without having, apparently, any definite purpose. Some of the National Guards, however, ... were very determined to present a ... of some kind. They ... a sinister look, which seemed to indicate business. This, perhaps, was the reason why so few persons were on the place—few as compared with the ... great ... of the situation.

"For my own part, also, I must say that the mob seemed to have ... when it was necessary for me to think of what unhappy Generals in these days call a strategical movement. I did not see the good of getting a ... for nothing—and I therefore took up a position with my back to the fence ... near the Hotel de Ville. If it were attacked ... and so that if it were attacked on all sides I could escape into the bombarded districts of Paris, which would be comparatively safe. The riot ... was not likely to extend into the bombarded districts, and it would be easier to escape the Prussian shells than the bullets of my countrymen ... the mob had the Mobiles. My precaution had its reward, a detachment of National Guards suddenly appeared—it was now about ... o'clock—and marched straight up to the railings of the Hotel de Ville, to the right of the middle door. They were 200 strong, with a red flag at their head, and I am told that they came from Montmartre. Having taken up their position in front of the railings some one climbed upon them—it seemed to me to be the same person who had made the speech from the lamp post—but I cannot remember exactly the details. He began talking to the Guards very vehemently; but he had not said many words when a command rang out ... the railings which was instantly followed by the report of a gun; then followed ... in ... the windows of the Hotel de Ville were opened quickly ... the Mobiles ... Hotel de Ville. What occurred afterwards I did not stop to witness. I had seen enough ... vantage of my strategical position to seek refuge in the little streets behind the Hotel de Ville. ...

"The London *Times* correspondent says:

"The rescue of Flourens from Mazas Prison appears to have been effected very quietly. The ringleaders contrived to get the guard opened ... by an order of the ... Flourens himself ... until yesterday ... the ... in the street ... when ... a citizen ... and the ..."

—When Andrew Jackson left his home in North Carolina for Tennessee, his mother gave him this parting advice: "Andy, never tell a lie, nor take what is not your own, nor sue anybody for slander or assault and battery. Always settle them cases yourself." ...

BERLIN.

Prussian Speculations on the Situation.

Bavaria and the German Confederation.

Arms and Colors of the New Empire.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, Jan. 28.

A few moments ago a despatch arrived here—taken from the London *Times*—to the effect that Jules Favre has appeared at Versailles, offering conditions for the surrender of Paris. It is needless to say that it sends a thrill of joy through every heart. We are very anxious to hear the confirmation or particulars of this, though it is most likely without foundation. Everything that presages peace is heartily welcomed, and is easily believed. If, however, the French insist on the free departure of the garrison, as the despatch intimates, there is not the least probability of an agreement. The Germans would rather have the French army in Paris than anywhere else just now. It is a cardinal defect in the plan of Trochu, that he shut up the whole available force of France in a city which was about to be besieged, and must soon surrender. He evidently thought that Paris would be the object of a storm, and he acting on the defensive. Right on the heels of this despatch is another to the effect that Bismarck has received from Eugenie and Napoleon their agreement to the Prussian terms of peace. This is more likely to be true, though it is not likely to come clear to the light. Much as the Prussian Government wants Napoleon on the throne, Bismarck is too prudent to effect it openly. What is desired is to get the French in such a position that they will themselves restore Napoleon. When the armies surrender, the Prussians, under the pretext of getting a responsible government to treat with, will themselves order an election in France, or at least see that it shall be done "fairly" by the Provisional Government. In this way they hope to defeat the Republican party. Very likely the method adopted will be a plebiscite, in which they will wind in the interests of the Emperor with those of peace. Everybody here, that professes to know anything about government affairs, is confident that "all that has long since been arranged." The anti-government press criticise, very severely, Bismarck's answer to Jules Favre in refusing him a pass to the London Conference. If Prussia really wants any evidence that the Government of the National Defence is affirmed by the people, she can have it in the immense armies that the people have raised, and in the unanimous spirit with which they enter into all the plans of that government. It is said that King William does not wish the discussion of the people's approval of the Provisional Government, since, according to his views, the people have nothing to say in the matter, and this method of looking at the question might some day revert unfavorably to him. He does not recognize the new government of France as a government at all, but as an anarchy or reign of terror. This is the position taken by all the most "loyal" organs. Prussia's only fear is that if she sets up a King in France it will go hard with him for that very reason, namely, that *Prussia* has set him up; and that party will ultimately prevail in France which does not triumph now, and is not, therefore, responsible for the unfortunate terms of peace which France must conclude with Prussia.

There is much strong feeling here against the officiousness of the English, and the English press, in persisting to unite, with the London Conference, negotiations in regard to the Franco-German war. The German Commissioner in London has orders to leave the conference as soon as the bounds of the original question for which it is called together are transgressed. ... The greatest interest that Prussia has in the London Conference is that it does not transcend its bounds, caring less for what result is reached within those bounds.

The vote of the Bavarian House, in the treaty with the German Confederation, came off on Saturday. Of the 150 members present, 102 voted for it—102 being the necessary two-thirds majority. The extraordinary means that were resorted to, to get this majority, are, perhaps, not generally known. In the first place, the order is ... that the ultramontane opposition, Bismarck has virtually promised (though he now tries to explain away his promise) to use his influence for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. In the next place, the King of Bavaria gave it to be clearly understood that he specially wished the adoption of the treaty. After this it was reiterated through the House that every loyal man was bound to follow the desire of the King; though I was glad to see that several members boldly took this position, ... The King, in taking sides in the quarrel, to be sure, ... opponents. This treaty being still in danger, the Archbishop of Munich sent, by special written request from the King, publicly gave command that all loyal Catholics should vote for its acceptance. About the same time the North German Ambassador at Rome gave information, direct from Antonelli, that the Pope had expressed a desire that the treaty should be ratified. It would, probably, come after all this, not have passed so easily, ... their ... that they could not participate in a body where a member's free vote would be interpreted as disloyalty to the Church or the King. His place had not yet been filled when the vote was taken. Further, the debate was prolonged for several days, until one of the members could recover from an injury received by falling on the ice. And now, after all this is over, there is still an irregularity that may give trouble. Bavaria is to be admitted only ... till the first of January to ratify the treaty. Very likely, however, the German Confederation will make no account of the delay. The vote is received here with much enthusiasm, and this, rather than the proclamation of the Emperor, is looked upon as the crowning of the union of Germany. From the North Sea to the Alps there is now the same German law, and the same constitution.

In all public documents, and in the newspapers, the King is always spoken of as the Emperor King, ... the Empress Augusta ... The Queen also is called the Imperial Queen, the King himself having first dubbed her with this title in one of the official war despatches.

From many quarters we hear conjectures and suggestions as to the arms and colors of the new German Empire, as also as to whether, and where, the crowning of King William shall take place. On this last question there is quite a lively dispute going on between Worms and Aix-la-Chapelle. Frankfort-on-the-Main and Koenigsberg each of which has peculiar claims to be the crowning city. Worms and Aix-la-Chapelle used to be the cities in which the German Emperors at different times were crowned. Frankfort-on-the-Main lays its claim on the ground of having been the capital of the old German Commonwealth, and Konigsberg as being at present the coronation city of Prussia. We hear, also, much conjecture as to whether Austria, who possesses the old German Imperial Crown, will give it for the occasion, or whether Emperor William I. means to have a new crown. The visit of the House Minister, Schleinitz, to Versailles, is thought in court circles to be in regard to this matter. As to the arms of the new Commonwealth or Empire, the opinions of those who best know are very different. The German King used to carry a one-headed black eagle in a gold ground. After his crowning as Roman Emperor, which could take place only in Italy, he adopted a black double-headed eagle on a gold shield, as representing the union of the Roman and of the German Kingdom. This was no doubt in imitation of Constantine, who adopted, instead of the single Roman eagle, the double eagle as symbol of the union of the Eastern and Western Empire. The Romano-german device would hardly be appropriated for the new empire. King William will not be a Roman Emperor, as the old German Emperor used to be. He has nothing whatever to do with Italy. Nor will it be proper, as some maintain, to adopt the single-headed eagle, after the fashion of the Roman King, for he will be neither Roman nor German King, but simply Emperor of Germany. What will be most fitting, and what will probably be adopted, is a double eagle in a shield of silver, gold and silver stripes, the eagle being compounded out of the old one-headed eagle of the German Commonwealth, and the Prussian eagle; for Prussia will have her foremost rank in the kingdom designated in this matter, as in everything else. The King William, ... for arms, as ...

The question of the colors of the new ensign will call out more general interest than the rest of the heraldry. At present Germany has as many flags as States, and each State has, besides, several flags to represent the general Confederation or Kingdom of Germany. At a celebration in Berlin, for example, when the houses are decorated with flags, one sees the Prussian flag (black and white, or silver), the North German flag (black, red, and white), and the German flag (black, red, and gold). Each State, I presume, will still keep its own flag, yet a new one will be adopted for the whole. The colors of the North German Confederation would hardly be appropriate, as it is no more a North German Confederation; nor would the black, red, and gold be satisfactory, it not being based on any general significance. The old Imperial colors were black and gold. The red was added only during the present century, and is offensive ... revolution ... the "Red Republic," and their assemblages. Black and gold cannot be chosen, as they are the Austrian colors. A gold, black, and silver flag is perhaps the most appropriate, and will likely be adopted as uniting the black and gold of the empire, and the black and silver of Prussia.

Mr. Field and his Ethics.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Since Mr. David Dudley Field has appealed to the sober reason of the public against Mr. Bowles' expression of its instinctive sentiment, he ought not to be left in doubt of its mature and deliberate judgment. And, first of all, he should be impressed with its unqualified rejection of the spurious claim that the common ethics of counsel and client apply to this Erie case. If they did, he would have a valid defence. But it is precisely at this point that his vindication stumbles.

Upon the general principle, nobody seriously disputes that Mr. Field is right. Unquestionably all men are entitled to a hearing in the courts of justice. Undoubtedly the forms and muniments of the law are for sinners as well as for saints. The right of all, whether offender or victim, to such protection and defence as the law embodies, is clearly indisputable; and, in order, that it may be made available, it is entirely proper that every person entering the courts should have legal counsel. What is thus due, to the citizen, it is right that the lawyer should render, and, upon the soundest maxims of legal ethics, there is no more reason ... in affording it than ... the law itself, in its humane spirit, contemplates as much when it ... for the ... criminal, even for the vilest murderer, who, where he is unable to provide it for himself. It throws a certain measure of protection around even those who transgress its own code. It declares that no man shall be condemned except in conformity with the prescribed forms and the practices which it establishes for the protection of the innocent as well as for the punishment of the guilty.

But, while thus considerate, humane and equitable, the law is, nevertheless, meant to be the unerring agent and shield of the right. While observing the forms essential to the full protection of all, it is intended to proceed with certainty to its judgments. While affording every fair facility to the accused, it is not designed to be a shield and implement to those who are right and ... It is not ... properly be converted by the methods of administration into a support and protection of what its spirit utterly condemns, and just here is the distinction which rebukes Mr. Field. It is not so much that his cause is bad, as that in the proceedings under his management, there is brought the administration of the law into contempt—not so much that he and his clients seek all the defence which the ordinary and approved forms of the law furnish, as that they assiduously, persistently, corruptly seek protection by escaping the just judgments of the law and by prostituting its ministry. This it is which puts the Erie cause out of the pale of propriety and pronounces that its attorney has forfeited the vindication which ordinarily belongs to the counsel even of a criminal client.

Mr. Field may plead,—as indeed he does,—that he is not a party to any corrupt transaction. He may even deny—as we believe he also does—that any improper means have been employed in the defence of his clients' cause. He may further reply that his critics are assuming the very points in issue. But there are some things in this business too notorious for dispute, and it is impossible that Mr. Field should be ignorant of them. Here is a set of men who seize the control of a great corporation; who maintain it by securing unprecedented special legislation; who keep debauched Judges at their command; who confiscate the stock sent to the office of the company for registration or transfer; who defeat every legal effort on the part of outraged property-owners to obtain justice by tieing it up and involving it in interminable confusion through injunctions, arrests of judgment, stay of proceedings, and every other form of legal artifice which a prostituted judiciary is ready to grant. Mr. Field is not ignorant of all this. He participates in at least a part of it. He knows full well that it brings reproach upon the very name of law. The whole operations of Fisk and his associates constitute a war upon society itself. They are calculated to throw all corporate rights and the methods of law into inextricable confusion and anarchy. They assail not only the rights of society but the integrity of the defences by which those rights are upheld. It should be the highest aim of the lawyer to preserve the force and sanctity of the law. Does Mr. Field suppose that in his association with the Erie Ring he is contributing to that end?

A TRIUMPH FOR MR. BERGH.

Overcrowded Street-Cars Stopped—The Third Avenue Line Blockaded for Two Hours.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 14.

Mr. Henry Bergh last evening placed his hand upon two of the main arteries of up-town travel in this city and stopped the current for two hours, acting in behalf of horses struggling before overloaded street-cars. The roads which experienced this inconvenience were Third and Fourth Avenues. The Third Avenue Company had kept its accompaniments in motion from one end of the long line to the other, yesterday morning and afternoon, hoping that at nightfall it would be able, with a clean track, to put on its entire equipment of cars. At 5 p. m. the Superintendent judged that the result was nearly accomplished, and sent the cars from the depot at the usual intervals of one minute, each car being drawn by two horses. The drivers found the track but little obstructed, and made their trips at first with nearly their usual regularity.

All went well until 5 o'clock in the evening, when the multitude of workingmen and women, released for the day from the down-town occupations, crowded the cars to overflowing, and the horses with great difficulty dragged the unreasonable loads. Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, saw that the cars were overcrowded, and remonstrated with the conductors, urging them not to admit so many passengers. Finally, at 6 o'clock, Mr. Bergh took the decisive action of stopping a car at the corner of Spring street and the Bowery, and caused the driver to hitch two horses to an attachment. ... a line of cars was stopped, and extended as far as Chatham street. The "starters" at the City Hall were informed of the blockade, and tried to evade it by sending cars around by the Fourth avenue route, through Centre street; but, on emerging from Grand street into the Bowery, these cars were also stopped by Mr. Bergh. The Fourth Avenue Company's cars were all drawn by four horses, and ... of ... ferred under Mr. Bergh's orders, but they were necessarily stopped when the ... stopped the two-horse cars of the Third Avenue Company running on the Fourth avenue line. Many of the passengers, tired of waiting, and indignant at the delay, left the cars of these two roads, and sought other lines for conveyance home. Some of the foremost cars were in this manner greatly lightened, and those Mr. Bergh allowed to proceed.

Mr. Bergh did not remove his injunction until nearly 8 o'clock, when he saw that the crowds were ... the Third avenue cars were drawn by four horses, showing that the company conceded to him a victory.

THE INDIANS.

Report of the Board of Commissioners—A Good Year's Work—Improvements of the General Condition of the Indians—Permanent Peace Probably Secured.

Washington (Feb. 11) Correspondence of the New York Times.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, through its Secretary, Vincent Colyer, to-day presented its annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, who transmitted it to the President. Its preparation was delayed by the absence of some of the members of the board in the Indian country. The report gives a kind of chronological account of the work of the board, and contains much with which the public are already familiar. It is itself quite brief, but is accompanied by a large mass of papers which form a volume of perhaps 300 pages octavo, comprising correspondence, minutes of councils, and similar documents. The report begins by referring to the results of the last year's labor for the Indians:

During the past year much progress has been made in the improvement of the condition of the Indian tribes. A deep and widespread interest has been awakened in the public mind in regard to Indian affairs. A great improvement has been made in the manner of appointing agents, selecting them from men recommended by the various Christian missionary societies, and thus it is hoped permanently withdrawn those appointed from the arena of political strife for patronage.

Soon after the close of the last report threatening indications of an extensive war on the plains reached us from the agents of the Osages, Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux. During the administration of Thomas Jefferson, the solemn pledge of the government was given to the Osages in a treaty that their lands should remain the property of their nation, unless they voluntarily relinquished or disposed of them, and all persons were strictly forbidden to disturb them in the quiet possession. The Osages, however, were deceived into signing a fraudulent treaty disposing of their lands in Kansas, were driven from their homes and went out on the plains, where they mingled with the wild tribes. These tribes they gave such an impression of the perfidy of the whites, as with the experience of the Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, and other tribes, and the failure of the government to keep its promises with the Sioux, aroused the vindictive passions of these Indians so much, that any slight additional provocation might, at any time, produce an outbreak of war. Affairs continued in this condition until January last, when the memorable Blackfeet war, or, as it was generally called, the Piegan Massacre, occurred. The news of this massacre spreading among the tribes, soon began to show its bad effects in demonstrations of hostility by the whole Sioux nation. The War Department immediately hurried forward troops and made preparations to protect the border settlements.

About this time a proposition was made to the Secretary of the Interior, by Mr. Benj. Patham, of New York, to invite Red Cloud to Washington, that he might let the government hear his side of the story. While the Secretary was considering the proposal, a request came from Red Cloud himself to be allowed to come on and see the "Great Father." One effect of this visit was to stop the threatening hostilities that have been mentioned. Another effect of this visit, and the "Piegan massacre" was to deepen the public interest in the red men. Not only was the public moved, but the attention of Congress and the Executive was called to the subject and much good resulted. The immediate effect of the publication of the affair of the Piegan massacre was to cause the House of Representatives to strike out the clause from the Army bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Among the liberal measures of Congress was a provision for the settlement of the difficulties with the Osages on a just basis. The details of this settlement were embodied in a special report of the Committee of the Indian Board, which was charged with securing compliance with the law that was passed, an abstract of which report the *Times* gave some days ago.

The clause which had been placed in the Army bill preventing officers from holding Indian agencies induced the Secretary of the board to recommend to the Secretary of the Interior the policy of placing the Indian reservations in the care of the Christian denominations of the country. The recommendation was simply an extension of the policy already adopted by the President in placing the superintendencies of Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory under the care of the Society of Friends. The Secretary of the Interior called this proposition to the attention of the President, who gave it consideration and approved the plan. Meantime the Secretary of the board went to New York to secure the co-operation of missionary societies there, and to induce them to recommend men for the agencies. These societies were at first reluctant to assume such a responsibility, but soon consented. On his return from New York, the Secretary of the board, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, drew a plan for the allotment of the agencies. Such was the origin of the policy now pursued of appointing the Indian Agents.

The report then goes on to give an account of the causes which brought about the legislation by Congress last session, which placed the supervision of all expenditures of money in the Indian Office under the Indian Board. Facts which came to the board showing that contracts were being given out by the Indian Office without advertising, and at higher prices than should have been paid, were the causes in the first instance which led to it. The charges of Mr. Welsh, and what followed in ordering an investigation by Congress, are known to the public. The good impression from the just treatment of the Osages on the southern border of the plains, and of the Sioux on the north, and the prompt delivery of the goods to Red Cloud's band, and their superior quality, with the efforts of the board that both these nations should be undisturbed in the possession of their lands, so pacified these warlike tribes that an expensive war was averted, and the foundation laid for a permanent peace, if a wise policy continues in their treatment. This took the time of the board till September, after which the work of the board was divided out to the individuals. Part of their duty was to see that the payment to the Indians of the money appropriated by Congress was properly paid to them.

Mr. Long, who was present at the payment of the Osages, saw a man, there by the name of Hunt, who claimed $50,000 from the Paymaster on the ground that the Indians had promised him one-third of the appropriation for his services in getting it through Congress. Mr. Long protested against the payment, but it was made. This matter the public will hear more of when the Indian investigation by the House of Representatives is concluded.

The report alludes to a visit to the Oneidas in Wisconsin, which it has been proposed should be removed further west. This Indian settlement numbers about one hundred and fifty, has farms, uses improved instruments of agriculture, and a stranger visiting it could not distinguish it from a white settlement.

The holding of the Ockmulgee Council, where a plan of self-government was drawn up, and the special appropriation made by Congress this session of $30,000 for the Apaches, and its necessity and result, both matters fresh in the minds of the public, close the report.

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OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS. New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. ...

CUNARD LINE. Every Wednesday and Thursday ... QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW. CHINA, ... SCOTIA, ... RUSSIA, ... JAMES BROWN, Passenger Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

The "Little Church" Benefit on Yesterday Afternoon.

An Immense Crowd at the Opera House—The Total Receipts, $2,056.10.

Dramatic and Musical Events in Chicago and Abroad.

Chicago set its stamp of censure upon one clergyman, and its stamp of endorsement upon another, yesterday, in no uncertain manner, upon the occasion of the testimonial benefit to "The Little Church Round the Corner," organized by Messrs. Wheelock, Blaisdell, Jennings, and Fawcett. It was marked by an unusual significance. It was not only the first benefit the little church has received, but it originated with stock actors instead of managers, and it was carried through to such a degree of success as to suggest, perhaps, that Wheelock, Blaisdell, Fawcett, and Jennings have mistaken their vocation, and had better change places with McVicker, Myers, Aiken, and Allen. It would have been a very pleasant thing for Rev. Mr. Houghton, the pastor of "The Little Church Round the Corner," if he could have seen the multitude thronging into the Opera House in the one great sympathy with his manly conduct in not stopping to inquire into the antecedents of the man whose funeral rites he performed. It would have been an unpleasant thing for Rev. Mr. Sabine to have seen the same multitude thronging into the Opera House to express its indignation over his unmanly, unchristian refusal to pay the last solemn duties which devolve upon his profession to a man who had always lived an honest, pure life, and who happened to be an actor.

Chicago was ... the ...

[illegible]

THE OPERA.

The German Opera Troupe repeated "William Tell" last evening to a grand audience, and with a repetition of the excellence which marked its first presentation. ...

SOCIAL PURITY.

REAL ESTATE.

PH FOR MR. BERGH

Street-Cars Stopped — Avenue Line ...

THE INDIANS.

The report alludes to a visit to the Oneidas in Wisconsin, which it has been proposed should be removed further west. This Indian settlement numbers about one hundred and fifty, has farms, some improved instruments of agriculture, and a stranger visiting it could not distinguish it from a white settlement.

The holding of the Ocmulgee Council, where a plan of self-government was drawn up, and the special appropriation made by Congress this session of $50,000 for the Apaches, and the necessity and result, both matters fresh in the minds of the public, close the report.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TO EXCHANGE FOR Greenbacks OR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds OF THE Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS. 47 SOUTH CLARK-ST., Chicago, General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Indiana.

FLOUR.

FLOUR AT RETAIL.

Best Spring - - - $7 per brl.
Choice White Winter - $8 per brl.
Best White Winter - $9 per brl.

LAST WEEK OF LOW PRICES.

Family Flours.

IONIC MILLS, Corner Michigan and North Dearborn-sts. J. D. COLE, Jr., Proprietor.

GENTS' WEAR.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

New Store—New Stock.

True Fit Shirts,
Cheviot Shirtings,
Patent Pantaloon Drawers,
Russian Braces,
Laporte's Kid Gloves.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, 3 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

ELY, 3 and 4 WASHINGTON-ST.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD. ROOT AND PLANT

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

CUNARD LINE.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK Every Wednesday and Thursday, FOR QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW.

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It was after 4 o'clock before the last of the crowd got into the Opera House, and, by this time, hundreds upon hundreds had gone away disappointed. ...

THE OPERA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A BRAVE LITTLE GIRL.

The True Narrative of "A Fruitless Search."

Adventures of a Heroine—Man's Great Advantages.

In the TRIBUNE of yesterday appeared a recital of the adventures of a young woman, who, under the assumed name of "Harry Johnson," ...

St. John's Rectory, Chicago, Feb. 15, 1871.

THE LAW COURTS.

What it Costs to Interfere with a Constable.

Partnership Controversy—Money Lost at Faro—New Suits.

Circuit Court.

CIVIL PHASE OF A CRIMINAL ACT.

A case which in its criminal phase has been heretofore before the appropriate court, was yesterday ended in the Circuit Court by a verdict for the plaintiff ...

PARTNERSHIP CONTROVERSY.

NEW SUITS.

Superior Court.

County Court.

Daniel Murphy was appointed to administer upon the estate of Patrick Murphy, under bond of $...

SETTLED.

The estate of Jeannie Pearson was declared closed.

The Police Courts.

SOCIAL PURITY.

Origin, Progress and Objects of the Society for the Promotion of Purity in Social Life—A Disappointed Audience.

A meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Social Purity was held yesterday afternoon at No. 4 Arcade Court. There were about forty ladies present.

A brief sketch of the origin, progress and objects of the society may be given as follows: ...

REAL ESTATE.

Warranty deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court-House filed for record on Thursday, Feb. 16: ...

THE SPORTING WORLD.

BILLIARDS.

CURLING.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

THE TURF.

Major B. J. Thomas, of Lexington, has shipped for New York his stable of race-horses, ...

ENGLISH REFORMERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Chicago, Feb. 16, 1871.

A QUESTION AND ANSWER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

"THE LITTLE CHURCH."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Report of the Congressional Committee on the Troubles Among the Cadets.

Washington (Feb. 16) Despatch to the New York Herald.

The report of the Committee on Military Affairs concerning the expulsion of cadets from the West Point Military Academy came up in the House to-day, and was the occasion of rather a lively discussion. West Point is by no means a favorite of the House. ...

Cadet Frederick D. Grant sworn and examined by Mr. Asper:

The Stevens Battery—The Marine Monster Nearly Ready for Sea—Description of the Vessel.

From the New York World, Feb. 15.

Solution of a Mystery.

From the Dubuque Times.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

An Address to be Issued to the People of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held a meeting in this city to-day, ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

SECURITIES IN LONDON.

LATER.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

LATER.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE. NEW YORK. ST. LOUIS. DETROIT. MEMPHIS. LOUISVILLE. TOLEDO. CINCINNATI. CLEVELAND.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1871. 1871

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Great Radical Republican Newspaper of the West.

ITS PLATFORM:

REVENUE TARIFF, CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

DAILY:

TRI-WEEKLY:

WEEKLY:

And Larger Clubs at Same Rates.

Money by Draft, Express, Money Order, or Registered Letter, Can be Sent at Our Risk.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ACT AS AGENT WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH POSTER AND SPECIMEN COPIES.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

N. B.—No Publication of this Prospectus will be recognized unless ordered from this office.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

Dr. Raphael

Avoid Quacks.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

Dr. Townsend,

Private Consultations,

Dr. Hewett,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The Hazards of Winter.

HOTELS.

NEVADA HOTEL, Cor. Washington and Franklin-sts., CHICAGO.

Terms, $2.50 per day.

THOS. KENDRICK, Prop'r.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOREIGN.

The French Assembly to Form a Republican Government, with Thiers as President.

Unfavorable Impression Caused by Napoleon's Proclamation.

Bismark's Terms of Peace Said to be Very Reasonable.

English Teachers Brutally Treated by the Japanese at Yeddo.

Provisions of the Bill for the Reorganization of the British Army.

FRANCE.

THE FUTURE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

BORDEAUX, Feb. 16.—At the caucus held last night, and composed of a majority of the delegates, it was resolved to establish a Provisional Republic, with Thiers as President, Favre as Premier, and Duke de Cases, Minister of Foreign Affairs. [illegible]

THE ASSEMBLY ORGANIZED.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 16.—M. Grevy has been elected President of the Assembly. [illegible]

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

CHINA AND JAPAN.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible]

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Correspondencia says the government intends to postpone the elections in Cuba for the Cortes.

[illegible]

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16.—Orders have been issued disbanding the Belgium militia serving on the frontier.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Count Valmaseda left to-day for Cinco Villas, where he is to receive the submission of Villegas, now chief of that district, who asks to surrender, but only to the Captain General.

THE LATE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Further Testimony Taken by the Coroner's Jury—Another Body Recovered from the Wreck.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 16.—Coroner Andrews resumed the examination of witnesses in the inquest over the New Hamburg disaster this p. m. [illegible]

Another Disaster on the Hudson River Railroad.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Sudden Death of a Citizen of Springfield—Railroad Directors Appointed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 16.—Philip C. Latham, a prominent boot and shoe merchant, and well-known resident of this city, died suddenly this forenoon from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy.

[illegible]

The weather is warm and spring-like.

PACIFIC COAST.

Cargo Brought by the Steamship Great Republic from China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The Great Republic brings nine Japanese students for San Francisco and seven for New York. [illegible]

Telegraphic Summary.

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

The following were among the arrivals at the principal hotels on yesterday:

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 16.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

ARKANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS.

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Yesterday's Fires.

[illegible]

Prof. Richards' Lecture.

[illegible]

Fire and Police.

[illegible]

Journal-istic Enterprise.

[illegible]

Look to It.

[illegible]

Amusements.

[illegible]

Unprovoked Assault.

[illegible]

A Dissatisfied Bullet.

[illegible]

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Reunion and Banquet at the Sherman House on Last Evening.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 16.

[illegible]

The Babcock Extinguisher at Logansport.

OFFICE LOGAN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS, LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 14, 1871.

[illegible]

The Republic Life Insurance Company.

[illegible]

Cod Liver Oil.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

GERMAN OPERA.

This Evening, Friday, Feb. 17.

FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO.

Richard Wagner's Grand Romantic Drama,

TANNHAUSER.
TANNHAUSER.

INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Cast with the Entire Strength of the Company.

MAD. LOUISE LICHTMAY, M'LLE BERTHA ROMER, M'LLE LAURA HARRIS, CARL BERNARD, THEODORE HABELMANN, EDWARD VIERLING, WILHELM FORMES, ADOLPH FRANOSCH.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, EVENING, Feb. 18.

GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.

THE JEWESS.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND GALA MATINEE,

To-morrow, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

BY THE

GERMAN OPERA,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Little Church Round the Corner.

THE ENTIRE OPERA OF

DAME BLANCHE.

BETWEEN THE ACTS,

GRAND MUSICAL OLIOS,

In English, Italian, and German.

Secured Seats, $1 Only.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 18.

KATE FIELD.

DICKENS;

AUTHOR, ACTOR, MAN.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS [illegible]

GLOBE THEATRE.

ANOTHER SPLENDID ATTRACTION.

MISS KATE FISHER,

Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of the Desert,

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

89 South Clark-st.

ABBOTT PANTOMIME TROUPE. HANKY PANKY. LUCRETIA BORGIA.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

LECTURE BY REV. ROB'T COLLYER,

On Friday Evening, Feb. 17, 1871.

SUBJECT: "ROBERT BURNS."

FARWELL HALL Y. M. C. A.

The concluding Lecture of the

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Prof. W. C. Richards.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.

MAGNETISM; Or, About the Poles.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

JEZEBEL, or The Dead Reckoning.

CONVICT'S VENGEANCE; Or, Life in the Bush.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

NICK OF THE WOODS, or The Jibbenainosy.

To conclude with the Irish farce of

HANDY ANDY.

FARWELL HALL.

MAGIC IN SCIENCE.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

FREE MASONRY.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BLACK WALNUT FIXTURES,

FOR A

Merchant Tailor, or Others,

AT AUCTION.

Buildings 151 & 153 State-st.,

AT AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.

Our Regular Saturday's Sale, Feb. 18, at 9½ o'clock a. m.

350 Blankets,

Sheets, Bedspreads, Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock.

New Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,

100 PIECES

BRUSSELLS AND INGRAIN Carpetings,

100 PACKAGES GLASSWARE,

50,000 Fine Cigars,

AT AUCTION.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,

Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 9½ o'clock,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTED STOCK

OF

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

The Best Quality for Retail Trade,

Custom Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, and

DRY GOODS,

AT AUCTION,

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

AT AUCTION.

400 Cases Spring Style

BOOTS AND SHOES,

BY COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE

OF COMMON, MEDIUM, AND FINE

FURNITURE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE. — SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. — COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. — REAL ESTATE WANTED. — FOR SALE. — AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE. — HELP WANTED—FEMALE. — TO RENT—HOUSES. — TO RENT—ROOMS. — TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C. — WANTED TO RENT. — BOARDING AND LODGING. — BOARD WANTED. — FINANCIAL. — PARTNERS WANTED. — TO LEASE. — CLAIRVOYANTS. — INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE. — SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE. — BUSINESS CHANCES. — MISCELLANEOUS. — MACHINERY. — LOST AND FOUND. — SEWING MACHINES. — PERSONAL.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The Army Appropriation Bill Discussed in the House.

New York Members Denounce the Employment of Military at Elections.

Rights of Ex-Rebels in the Court of Claims.

Minority Report on the McGarrahan Claim.

Latest Phase of the Pacific Railroad Imbroglio.

The Apportionment Bill Not to be Reported at This Session.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Tomorrow is assigned to consider the issue of the reports of the House Judiciary Committee on the McGarrahan claim. A synopsis of the report has already been published in this correspondence.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[illegible]